

THE BEAVER HERALD

Maud O. Thomas, Pub.

BEAVER, 1 1 1 1 OKLA.

Hotter even than March!

They're polishing the sands of the seashore.

An aeroplane does not seem to be mightier than the motor.

An Illinois professor says skunks are edible. So are oysters.

"Patience is essential to fishing," says the Detroit News. So is good bait.

Now some scientist suggests the vaccination of foodstuffs. We don't believe it will take.

Once in awhile an automobile driver runs down a pedestrian, and once in awhile a motor cyclist doesn't.

A New York doctor who has fasted 31 days lost 25 pounds. But it should be noted that he had them to lose.

If aeroplanes are used for carrying the mails, will the franks of the congressmen entitle them to free rides?

An aeroplane-motorcycle-auto race is a novelty today, but what would it have been ten or fifteen years ago?

With \$30,000,000 worth of irrigation bonds on hand there should be no lack of moisture for the crops of the west and northwest.

By general consent Professor Wood, who declares that skunks are good to eat, will be allowed to have the entire supply for his own use.

The small-boy fatality is likely to be on the increase, now that the aviation experiment craze has seized upon the fancy of adventurous youth.

Massachusetts man wishes release from the bonds of matrimony because his wife keeps thirty-one cats. Why didn't he buy a dog or so?

When we have inter-collegiate aviation contests the rain of undergraduates from the skies is likely to make football seem a tame and effete diversion.

Aeroplane torpedoes directed by wireless! If Baron Munchausen had thought of this, his stories would have been rejected as too fantastic to be funny.

Says a cable from Calcutta: "Three men are reported frozen to death, and six killed by sunstroke in India, today." India must be nearly as big as Texas!

The sultan of Sulu, who is coming to visit this country, will be welcome, and the people would be glad to see the celebrated wizard of Oz at the same time.

The average salary of the American preacher is but \$663 a year. This is pretty small when you remember what it costs the preacher to have donation parties at his house.

The Zeppelin airship was exactly on time at every station, perhaps owing to the fact that she was not compelled to wait anywhere for little jerk-water airships to make connections.

If the man in New York who now has a jawbone of solid gold possesses in addition a tongue of silver, an iron nerve and a grip of steel, he may aptly and accurately be described as a man of mettle.

The foreign professors at the Imperial university in Peking insist that a chair of housecleaning be installed if they are to continue in their posts. Even the lore of the ages is the better for an occasional dusting.

A judge having a speed maniac before him, advised the prisoner to see a doctor. But the judge failed to give his advice the fullest effect, since a reliable prison doctor would be able to give the most effective treatment.

A hasty glimpse at the children's magazines shows that they are instructing the youth of the land in the method of making airships and wireless telegraph outfits. At last the boys are finding something to play with that their fathers cannot show them how to run.

The Cincinnati man who carries his own street railway strap is giving the public of that city an example of ultra precaution in the baffling of stray germs. There are doubtless germs without number on car straps, but if the man with the individual strap were to carry his precautions into all of his daily activities he would be very lonesome. However, a happy medium in the struggle against germs would doubtless soon reduce the number.

If you take advantage of this discouraging spell and let yourself be coaxed artfully, you can get a pretty fair rate at the beach hotel or the farm boarding house for the summer.

There seems to be practically no limit to the uses to which the automobile can be put. The latest is the automobile plow, an experiment on a large scale in Indiana having demonstrated the value of the machine as a saver of labor and cost. Will the next thing be plowing, sowing and reaping by the aid of an airship?

Camping Out During Summer



Bear Hunt in Blue Ridge Mountains

So many people expect to camp this summer, for after all that is the most restful sort of summer recreation, that the camp outfitters are busy preparing itineraries and outfits.

Family parties and groups of friends are planning for long or short vacations, and realize that much of the delight in camping depends on proper preparation.

Generally a camping outfit consists of tents, tent poles, sheet-iron stove and pipe, tables, chairs, bedding and kitchen utensils. Most of this is carried free by the railroads and all are necessary if the camp life is to be a success. It is of prime importance that the tent be substantial and good. Two persons can get along with one tent, but if there are more in the party it is well to have three, one for the women and one for the men, and a general mess tent. In this last the cooking and eating is done and it serves as a general assembly room. A good tent costs about \$10 and should be made of water-proof sail cloth and have a window at the end, opposite the door. Celluloid windows are made which can be inserted after the tent is purchased. This allows good circulation of air through the tentroom.

A stove for a small party is large enough with two holes and a three-jointed pipe, but as a stove with four holes costs only 50 cents or a dollar more many persons buy the large one. Some persons prefer to sleep on pine boughs covered with green. If a cot is taken it should be a spring cot of the folding variety and with it should be thick woolen comforters, pillows, pillow cases, blankets, folding table, folding chairs, camp stool and looking glass. Every article should be marked plainly with the owner's name and address. Tin plates, wooden plates, Japanese paper napkins, paper tablecloths, tea kettle, frying pan, water pail, coffee and tea pots, knives of various sizes, candles, candle sticks, ax, hatchet, hammer, nails, make a fair list of small utilities. Of course, spoons, forks and receptacles for salt and pepper are indispensable.

It is well to take a bolt of mosquito netting. It forms a protection for the door, window and to spread over the cots, and if a small piece is shirred in a circle can be used by men and women to act as a veil and protect them from those bothersome insects.

Of course everyone who camps pictures an ideal diet of fresh fish, fresh eggs, butter and milk—the first obtained from nearby streams and the last named from a handy and accommodating farmer. Also, too often disillusion follows. The fish will not always bite and the farmer is not always handy or always amiable. For this reason it is well to take a supply of emergency groceries as well as the eatables that one must have for everyday living. Ham, bacon, salt pork and codfish will help out on the days when fish or fresh meat cannot be obtained.

If the women want a good time they cannot wish to be cooking, so cookies, ginger snaps, wafers, nuts, raisins, dates and figs will help for desserts when fresh fruit cannot be procured, and will obviate cake-baking. Plenty of butter, lard, breakfast food, oranges, lemons, apples, potatoes, crackers, vinegar, olive oil, catsup, mustard, baking powder, soda, yeast cakes, rice and the general contents of a larger should be packed securely in a large box, opened carefully and placed on top of the box, for shelves are not as a rule available in a tent.

The would-be camper should by all means try to have a floor to the tent, for in spite of the sentiment attached to walking on Mother Earth, the fact is that it is apt to be damp, and one can get enough contact with the earth outdoors. If a camp fire is built ever, night, not far from the tent door, mosquitoes are driven away and the cigars of the men also help. Pyrethrum powder burned in a small tin will also send those pests to more congenial quarters. No one will enjoy camping unless he goes prepared for it in dress. Men find flannel shirts, a knotted handkerchief around the neck, thick

golf stockings and shoes, soft felt hat, heavy gloves and an old substantial suit indispensable. Women should wear a short dress of some thick material, stout shoes and stockings and a sunbonnet or wide-brimmed hat. Both are lucky if they have rubber suits for wading in trout streams. Sewing utensils will be found a necessity almost every day, for tears and buttons must be attended to if clothes are to last throughout the vacation and as a rule one outfit is taken, with changes of washable portions of dress.

Of course the location is decided upon before leaving and if possible a man is engaged to cart all camping appurtenances from the train to the camp. Trees and running water make an ideal combination for a camp, but care must be taken that the spot is not malarious or damp. There are ideal spots in the Blue Ridge mountains, in the Adirondacks, in various National monuments, such as the Yellowstone park, near the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in Colorado. Nor does one need to go far away, for a friendly farmer not far from town may be willing to rent space for a tent, if it is impossible to go any distance.

In planning a hunting trip it is necessary to know regarding the game laws. Information can be obtained from the game and fish commissioner of the state in which the camp is located. A good way to learn of convenient and enjoyable camping grounds is to write the general passenger agent of the railroad which passes through the desired district. He has a list of desirable places and will forward this and answer questions pertaining to transportation, and often knows regarding conveniences. In fact some roads publish literature on the subject. There is one essential to both men and women who expect to camp. This cannot be checked as baggage but must be taken with the person. It is the determination to have a good time, to make the most of every pleasure that presents itself, and to overlook the discomforts that occasionally creep in no matter how well the trip has been planned. Equipped with the last desideratum the camping party will be a success.

KATHERINE LOUISE SMITH.

BY THE ZOROASTRIAN RITF

German Couple in Leipzig United According to the Prescripts of the Zend Avesta.

The first marriage according to Zoroastrian rites has been performed in Leipzig, Germany, in a temple owned by a Zoroastrian community which bears the name of Mazdaean (the master thought). On the altar, which was adorned with spring flowers, stood a candelabrum and a round mirror flanked by an imitation apple made of silk thread, an imitation nut and a gold ring on a silver salver. Two chairs were decorated with colored ribbons, for the bridegroom, blue and yellow, signifying intellect guided by wisdom; and for the bride, red and white, emblematic of love and purity.

A couple of children united these ribbons into a figure of eight by means of the silken thread taken from the apple, the symbol of beauty, and from the nut, the symbol of strength. Then the celebrant, known as the messenger, took a burning candle from the altar and touched the silken knot seven times; if the flame wavers neither to the right nor to the left a harmonious wedded life is predicted.

Next came the exchange of rings, and the Zoroastrian benediction according to the prescripts of the Zend Avesta. The bridegroom thereupon lifted the bride's veil and the messenger held the mirror before the faces of the couple, speaking as follows:

"In this mirror ye behold the face of your creator. Remember that it lies in the power of each of ye to make of your lives what ye will. What ye see in this mirror is the outcome of your thoughts, words and deeds. Your God dwells within your own hearts." This closed the ceremony.

TO KEEP MOISTURE DRY FARM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Soil Should Be Harrowed Down Smooth When Plowed.

Stirring Ground Breaks Up Capillary Circulation and Keeps Water From Surface, Retarding Evaporation.

Last year we had an early drought. Many farmers were obliged to postpone planting until too late for best results. The corn ground lay in ridges just as the plow had left it, with not a particle of moisture above the furrow bottoms. Following my usual practice, I harrowed as fast as I plowed, and at least every week thereafter, writes C. A. Umosselle, in Country Gentleman. When I got ready to plant, there was moisture in plenty. It was not until about June 4 that rain came and made it possible for others to get their ground in order. It was late, but that was not all; the spring moisture had been leaving the rough-furrowed fields, and it is pretty sure to be wanted before the summer is over.

The opening of spring usually finds the soil saturated with moisture—several hundred tons to every acre. In winter and spring the rainfall is, as a rule, largely in excess of evaporation, while in summer it is the other way. The warm winds and the heat of the sun evaporate water from the surface of the earth rapidly. Besides evaporation, vast quantities are exhaled, in the growing season, by vegetation and trees. To replace this water, lost at the surface, more is continually drawn up from below. The water level in the ground becomes lower and capillary action, which brings the water to the surface, gets more and more feeble. A rain may come to replenish the supply, on a drought may come and the top layers of the soil be without moisture and the crops suffer. But something can be done to hold in reserve this spring supply of water. We can keep it for our crops, largely, if we will go to the trouble. In the San Joaquin valley, Cal., where it does not rain in summer, they consider that they are all right for a grain crop, provided there is enough rain in winter thoroughly to wet the ground.

The soil should be harrowed down smooth as fast as it is plowed. Evaporation is more rapid in proportion as the surface is more uneven. If a rain comes and puddles the surface, be sure to harrow just as soon as dry enough. A crust should not be allowed to form. Stirring the soil breaks up the capillary circulation and keeps the water from the immediate surface, hence retarding evaporation. If a cultivated crop is planted on the ground, the stirring of the soil can go on for the greater part of the season. Do not wait for a rain, but keep the ground stirred.

The story is told of an Irish farmer in this section of south Jersey who wore out the patience of his hired help by keeping them behind the cultivators in a corn field during a long drought. They didn't see any good in it. But he had a fair crop of corn, while his neighbors had none. By working a dust mulch on the surface, the spring stores of water were made to feed the crop, whereas in other cases it had escaped by evaporation before the corn had needed it. To get the best results, the ground should be left as nearly level as possible; consequently a weeder or a narrow-toothed cultivator is best.

Some will say that if a rain comes in time this extra tillage will be work thrown away, but it is not. The stirring of the soil, no matter how long before planting it may be, how fine the surface is, or how clean the crop, is never wasted labor. Tillage has been called a substitute for manure. It is undoubtedly true that most soils contain enough plant-food for hundreds of good crops, but it is not in available form. Every time the soil is stirred, letting in the air and rearranging the particles, some chemical action is started and a little plant-food is set free. I have made experiments to this effect, and it has proved to be true, so I ask every reader to try this plan and see if it will not be a benefit to him this summer.

Select Seed Sweet Peas.

Select seed from your sweet peas. By doing this you know what you have and you can begin systematic breeding to improve your plants. It takes more than good cultivation to produce excellence in flowers. You must breed up your varieties if you expect beauty in plants and individuality in your efforts of floriculture.

Irrigation.

Irrigation in the east is becoming more popular each year. The overhead systems of watering are attracting much attention because of the uniform and economic distribution of water on uneven surfaces. The cost of installation seems large, but profits the first year should much more than pay for putting in the plant.

Water for Hogs.

Hogs need pure, clean water to drink during the hot summer months. Provide it abundantly at all times. The automatic waterer is the best method we ever used for providing water for swine.

Soil and Silo.

As land values increase so does the value of the silo and the economy of silaging. A system of partial silaging with the silo will just about enable one to double the number of animals kept on the farm.

Scientific Method to Be Used on Millions of Acres of Land Not Possible to Irrigate.

The future of South Africa is likely to be changed by the adoption of dry farming. It has long been supposed that the development of her agriculture depended upon irrigation, and numerous government irrigation projects are in process. But there are millions of acres to which water cannot be taken, and here the government proposes to introduce the science of dry farming. The Transvaal department of agriculture freely admits its debt in this field to the three pioneer workers of the United States: Professor Hildgard of California, our most eminent agricultural chemist; Dr. Wildsoe of Utah, who secured the first legislative measure in support of dry farming, which provided six experimental farms; and W. H. Campbell of Nebraska, the agricultural revivalist, who preaches throughout the west the gospel of better tillage and the merits of his machine, the sub-surface packer. South Africa belongs to the International Dry Farming congress and has a government dry farming station in the center of the dry land zone for experiments in conservation of soil and moisture, tillage methods and drought resistant crops. Experiments of seven years' duration have demonstrated that corn can be grown in South Africa by dry farming methods, and that she possesses a wheat belt, in the dry land zone, of 180 million acres, which may be of more value than her gold fields of diamond mines.

FARM NOTES.

Clean up the ground this month. On a diversified farm there is seldom a failure.

Bees should have water supplied convenient to the hive.

A large portion of the feeding value of clover hay is in the leaves.

Do not neglect to plant sweet corn at least three times—six is better.

With nearly all products the most money is in the finest quality produced.

Queenless colonies, unless supplied with a queen, will inevitably dwindle away.

Hay is much more apt to be injured by the moisture on it than by the moisture in it.

Cultivation as early as the plants will permit means high quality corn and plenty of it.

Mow the lawn every few days this summer. It won't take much time and it looks a thousand times better.

Tear out the germinating weed seeds with the cultivator and you'll get rid of your weeds easily and early.

The time to have any special market commodity for sale is at the season of the year when it sell highest.

Frequent and shallow cultivation of corn at the Minnesota experiment station shows best results at husking time.

If the cabbage-root maggot is at work, fit a piece of tarred paper close about the base of the plants. It will help it.

Rhode Island Reds.

I have a flock of 30 Rhode Island Red hens that are one year old this month that I think will hold her Minnesota level, says a writer in Baltimore American. They began laying last fall and are still at it. She said her 200 hens laid 399 dozen from January 4 to April 17. My hens, 30 in number, covering the same dates from January 4 to April 17, I see by looking at my diary have laid 145 dozen, and during that time they hatched me 60 chickens, 22 being hatched the 16th of February and are now two-pound broilers. I think hens that lay in the winter when eggs are away up in price are the most profitable. I, for my part, think the Rhode Island Reds are hard to beat. There is quite a difference in the price of eggs in winter and in summer. I would prefer the winter layers when one can get 30 cents per dozen.

Fertilizers for Watermelons.

Where stable manure is not available for watermelon growing the Georgia experiment station recommends the following mixture of commercial fertilizer: Nitrate of soda, 400 pounds; high-grade acid phosphate, 800 pounds; muriate or sulphate of potash, 200 pounds. This should be mixed and applied at the rate of 700 pounds and upward per acre. For later melons a mixture of 800 pounds cotton seed meal, 800 pounds high-grade acid phosphate and 800 pounds of kainit per acre may be used.

Sowing Late Cabbage.

It is time to sow late cabbage in all sections. See that the seed bed is fine and moist. Cover seed with not less than three-fourths of an inch of soil and do not sow too thickly. Thin sowings encourage the growth of strong, stalky plants which stand transplanting better than spindling plants.

Turpentine for Gapes.

Mixing turpentine in the food of the young poultry has not proven a satisfactory remedy for gapes. A good remedy is to dip the tip of a soft feather in kerosene and insert it in the windpipe opening to dislodge and kill the worm that causes gapes.

Keep Up Milk Flow.

Keep up the milk flow by feeding green corn fodder in the fall if pastures are short. It is better to feed the fodder now while it has high value and buy feeds for later use.

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LEADING MISTAKES IN LIFE

Writer Has Recorded Ten, of Which Most of Us Assuredly Have Our Share.

Some of us may be glad to be told that there are only ten life mistakes, for there seem to be so many more, but a recent writer has catalogued them. Perhaps these are only the ten leading ones from which the smaller errors arise. Let's look over the list and see how many of them are ours: First, to set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge people accordingly; second, to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; third, to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; fourth, to look for judgment and experience in youth; fifth, to endeavor to mold all dispositions alike; sixth, to look for perfection in our own actions; seventh, to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; eighth, to refuse to yield in immaterial matters; ninth, to refuse to alleviate, so far as it lies in our power, all which needs alleviation; tenth, to refuse to make allowance for the infirmities of others.

Immense Saving Possible. In a preliminary bulletin on the cost of maintaining a tuberculosis sanatorium, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis announces that the average cost per patient per day in thirty semi-charitable sanatoria scattered in all parts of the United States is \$1.669. These institutions represent an annual expenditure of over \$1,300,000 and over \$15,000 days of treatment given each year. The bulletin, which is part of an extensive study the National association is making for its bureau of information, points out that the country could save annually at least \$150,000,000 if the indigent consumptives were properly segregated.

Where He Came In. "Have you ever figured in a divorce suit?" "No; the lawyers did the figuring. I just paid the bills."

Initials. "What are Mr. Wise's initials?" "Can't say. He has been taking so many college degrees that nobody can keep track of them."

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